



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

The aggrieved person merely calls to the attention of the attorney general the damage being done by the law and asks for a review of its constitutionality. At the trial members of the legislature which passed the law and any other persons may present the reasons for the legislation. If the court then decides that the law is in whole or part void its operation is to cease for the future to the extent that is determined by the court.

The author admits there are faults in the logic of his scheme but believes that it would furnish a common sense standard. Many questions will arise in the minds of his readers as to how the plan would actually work in practice, but there can be little doubt that the sort of thinking Mr. Davis attempts is too much neglected. Disputes over the origin of an alleged unfortunate system of judicial control are entertaining for dialecticians but they are far less profitable than studies which aim to determine whether the bad results alleged, actually exist and if they do exist attempt to find the way out.

CHESTER LLOYD JONES.

University of Wisconsin.

DEARLE, N. B. *Industrial Training*. Pp. xiii, 596. Price, 10/6. London: P. S. King and Son, 1914.

The book is an analysis of the conditions of industrial training in London. Mr. Dearle classifies the methods of entering a trade in London under four heads, namely:

1. Regular service, which takes four forms: (a) Formal apprenticeship by indenture; (b) Informal *vs.* Verbal agreement, which is not legally binding; (c) Employment during good behavior; (d) Working and learning.

2. Learning by migration, which applies to workmen having already attained partial proficiency in their trades and takes the following forms: (a) The workman, who has served his apprenticeship, but is still not fully proficient; (b) Apprentices, who through the business retirement of their employers are compelled to enter new apprenticeships, in advanced standing, as "turn overs," the change in apprenticeship being arranged by the employer; (c) The apprentice who has served a pre-arranged short apprenticeship. The "short service apprenticeship" is coming into constantly increasing favor in London. (d) The country trained apprentice whose opportunities for learning usually have been narrow. Having had "a more thorough all-round training than that which is often obtainable in London," the country-trained apprentice "must spend a few years as an improver in the finishing school of London industry," where he "has still to master the finer work, the greater speed of working and the special conditions of machine production, which are frequently characteristic of it." "Often, though by no means always, he makes in the end the best workman." (e) The exploited apprentice; (f) The shiftless, ever-changing workman, whom Dearle calls "the casual fringe;" (g) The "migratory improver proper," who "takes advantage of such opportunities as occur, and advances himself by his own efforts from an unskilled boy laborer to the position of a mechanic."

3. Learning by "following up" a master who goes from one job to another.

"The plumber and his mate, the smith and his hammerman, look for jobs together." The boy "is not there to learn." His business is to assist the man to do his own work. But in so doing, "if he has any capacity at all, he will eventually find" an opportunity "to get a start for himself as an improver (apprentice)." "The vital fact is this, that the youth is there to assist the man. By so doing he finds himself in a position to learn later on, but not till then does he actually do so."

4. "Picking up" a semi-skilled job. Of this there are four classes: (a) Specialized processes, which involve considerable skill within a very narrow range. Such specialization is accompanied by the use of a great deal of machinery; (b) Simple work in the trades, not requiring an expert mechanic, such as carmen, warehousemen, etc.; (c) Jobs requiring small skill, but a high degree of responsibility and care, as crane-drivers, etc., (d) Mates and assistants to other workmen.

Mr. Dearle's treatment of his subject is much amplified by numerous illustrations taken from his actual contact with the industry and workmen concerned. In the remaining 400 pages of his 552 page book, he discusses the values of the different methods of learning described, the conditions of engagement and employment, the trade and technical schools of London, social problems, and future needs and their satisfaction.

The value of the book is informative, and to students of industrial education in America is, at least, suggestive of methods of organizing their research.

JOHN C. FRAZEE.

Philadelphia.

ESCHER, FRANKLIN. *Practical Investing*. Pp. 177. Price, \$2.00. New York: Bankers Publishing Company, 1914.

Every discussion of the principles and practices governing the art of practical investing, even though it adds nothing to the sum of financial knowledge, may be welcomed; for the last word on the subject will never be written and the last person who can derive interest and profit from the discussion will never be born. Mr. Escher's book contains no startling theories and no infallible formulas. He does not, as so many investment experts do, try to persuade the reader that there is somewhere in "Financial Utopia" an ideal investment. He rather discourages the idea of ever being able to discover an ideal, saying frankly that "different securities suit different requirements—what for one man would be an ideal investment, might be totally unsuited for another," and that "determining one's investment requirements is not a matter of finance at all, but of plain, everyday common sense."

Starting with a description of the different kinds of securities and their main attributes, he discusses successively the main investment principles—of the desirability of diversifying an investment and of the relative importance of such qualities as marketability, price stability and chance of appreciation. Finally he gives a good general idea of the factors influencing the rise and fall of security prices—of the relations existing between the prices of securities and the money-market and trade conditions.